

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

(FOUNDED 1790.)

Published by The Farmer Publishing Co., 179 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
DAILY... 30c month, \$6.00 per year || WEEKLY... \$1.00 per year in advancePHONE
BUSINESS
OFFICE
1298.PHONE
EDITORIAL
DEPARTMENT
1287.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Brent, Griffith & Fredricks, New York, Boston and Chicago

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1916.

A RAILROAD THAT WHINES.

IT HAS long been noted that corporations have no souls. It ought to be noted, of the corporation operating the New Haven railroad, that it has no courage. The last ten years of its life have been devoted to whining. For a long time it whined because there was not enough business. Now it whines because there is too much.

It used to whine because the government tried to stop it squandering money like a drunken sailor. Now it whimpers because nature permits rain to fall and snow to descend upon the earth. This great organization, which formerly had courage to bully itself out of inculcation, now disguises as a damsel in distress, and kneels in the columns of every newspaper, with clasped hands and bedraggled garments, asking rescue of all who pass.

The reason the New Haven is in trouble is because it abused the great powers and the great revenues entrusted to it. It is under-manned, under-equipped and under-disciplined.

The money Mellen paid out so lavishly to persons he didn't know; the cash that went to influence public opinion and legislation; the millions Billard got; the sums paid to college professors for their good opinions; the enormous sums lavishly expended for things not worth their price are the source of New Haven's disability.

The institution is utterly demoralized. Nothing pleases it. Nothing makes it better off. It always has too little to do, or too much.

It is like a hysterical woman, who takes cocaine, and wonders why she is unable to adapt herself to environment. She makes everybody miserable with her outcries, disorganizes everything in her family by her incapacity, yet will not abandon her bad habits.

The best thing to do with the New Haven company is to nationalize it. Turn it over to the postal department, so New England industry can go on, with the service in and the hysteria out.

NEW ELEMENTS IN LEGISLATION.

THE present Congress contains a large representation from woman suffrage states. The women have a very large fragment of the political power. The Congress also contains a much larger representation from prohibition states, and dry sections of wet states. The prohibitionists wield an enormous amount of political power at the source.

The Senate will soon be composed of men entirely chosen by popular vote, and of men who must rely upon popular vote for a re-election. In many cases nominations of Senators and Congressmen are made by direct vote, so that nothing stands between them and the popular will.

Even the nomination of candidates for President is in part accomplished by direct ballot. It is likely that before long the choice of the direct ballot states will be imperative, especially since some of these states also permit women to vote.

The old days of manipulation and class legislation are approaching an end. America is to have a school of statesmen diligently seeking the greatest good of the greatest number.

The intelligent and skillful man in office will enjoy a longer tenure than the old system provided, but the way is clear for the retirement of venal, ignorant and incompetent men.

The women have power enough to gain very careful consideration for Federal legislation proposed by them, especially in cases of balance, when their vote may be badly needed.

The prohibitionists are in a position to demand more than they asked in the past, and obtain it. A prediction of a dry Washington, and of a law prohibiting the transportation of alcohol into dry states, by inter-state commerce might be safe prophecy.

THE CASE OF THE PERSIA.

BEFORE the Ancona matter is entirely out of the way, the Persia goes to the bottom with the maximum loss of life, and Americans on board.

The facts may show the Persia was torpedoed, or that she struck a mine. Nobody appears to have seen a submarine, although there is testimony that somebody saw the characteristic wake created by a torpedo in motion.

If the Persia was torpedoed, she may have been trying to escape. The boat that sank her may have been German, Austrian, or Turkish, since submarines are now in the Mediterranean representing all three nations.

Judgment will be reserved until the facts are in. The government will deal with the facts as seems necessary.

It appears that the submarine campaign in the Mediterranean is rather more prolific in results, than that in the neighborhood of Great Britain and Ireland. Within two weeks some 57 ships have been sent to the bottom, including many transports.

Perhaps means will be found to control the submarine offensive here, as it has already been controlled in British waters.

BARON ASTOR.

THERE is no occasion for Americans to be displeased because Mr. Astor receives a baronage from the British crown. He paid liberally for it. America receives too many men from other nations, who elect to take luck with Americans, to be over critical because some American prefers another government.

It may be necessary some day to deal with the revenues of expatriates, derived from American soil. But this is another question, resting upon other considerations.

GAINS FOR PROHIBITION.

NINETEEN states and 30,000,000 souls now live in the United States under prohibition laws. These laws are in many sections poorly enforced. But the sentiment which made them will some day enforce them. Alcohol has been on trial for centuries. The verdict of the world is adverse. Russia, England and France declare it bad for war. The great corporations are declaring it bad for peace. King Alcohol has never been in more danger of losing his throne.

Sainte Genevieve Credited With Saving Paris From "Huns"

"Sainte Genevieve, terror of the Huns!"

So begins the litany which is chanted every third day of January by the multitude of Catholic Parisians who worship Sainte Genevieve as the Patroness of Paris.

It will be sung today with more than the customary fervor, for the adherents of the Church of Rome in the capital of France accord to the city's Patroness the credit for having saved them from the domination of the Germans. It was she, "terror of the Huns," they say, who inspired the military movement which sent the Teutons staggering backward just as they seemed on the verge of taking Paris.

In those days of terrible trial, when the Kaiser's hordes were battering at the very gates of Paris, many of those who remain in the threatened city repaired to the Church of St. Etienne du Mont on the Place du Pantheon to pray for the intercession of Sainte Genevieve.

When the German armies were forced to retreat, the church was again filled with worshippers, this time to offer up thanks to the Patroness of Paris for answering their prayers.

Sainte Genevieve is supposed to have died on January 23d, in the year 512, and ever since then she has been honored as the protector of Paris. The anniversary of her death has been celebrated for centuries by pilgrimages of the faithful to her tomb, where they light candles and place rosaries, scapulars and medals to have them blessed by the abbe.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson the Most Celebrated of American M. D.s

While many of his professional brethren rank high above him in the respect of the medical fraternity, Dr. Woods Hutchinson might well claim—although he is too modest to do so—that he is the most celebrated of American physicians. Few professors of the healing art have ever possessed sufficient literary skill to make the subject of disease interesting to the lay reader, but Dr. Hutchinson is a brilliant exception. He can take any medical topic, from abdominaloscopy to zymosis, and make it as entertaining as any short story. His magazine and newspaper articles have been read by millions on both sides of the Atlantic, and, while seemingly at times designed to startle and amuse more than to instruct, they have doubtless helped to clear from the minds of laymen many cobwebs of medical superstition which have found lodgment there.

Dr. Hutchinson was born in York-shire, England, fifty-four years ago today, but emigrated to America when quite young and settled in Iowa. He graduated from Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and then took his medical degree at the University of Michigan. After practicing medicine for several years in Iowa, he joined the medical faculty of the State University of Iowa, and in 1892 he was elected to the position of professor of anatomy, and from 1896 to 1900 held the chair of comparative pathology at the University of Buffalo. While with the latter institution he paid a visit to his native land and delivered lectures at several English colleges and medical schools. Later he settled in Oregon, where he was State health officer for two years, but for the last decade he has resided principally in New York and has devoted his attention to literature.

Dr. Hutchinson is a sociologist as well as a physician, and he has often given expression to his revolutionary views. One of his opinions is that the feeble-minded, defective and criminal population is largely drafted from the villages and rural communities. "The most unconscious selection which sends only the strongest men to the cities," the attention of students of preventive medicine, he holds, should be turned from the cities to the country villages and rural districts.

GEN. GARIBALDI

General Ricciotti Garibaldi has accomplished much since the outbreak of the war to keep alive the glorious traditions of his father, Giuseppe Garibaldi, the most illustrious patriot of modern Italy. The red-shirted Garibaldians who played so great a part in bringing about the unity of Italy and freeing the country of Hapsburg and Bourbon domination have been succeeded by another army of red shirts who, under the inspiration of Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, the only surviving son of the Liberator, personified Italy's devotion to the struggle. Italy entered the war, Ricciotti is too old and infirm to take an active part in the struggle, he sent his six sons to France to fight the Germans, and with them thousands of other Italians who were inspired by the fiery old veteran with that hatred of all things Teutonic which he inherited from his famous father. Gen. Ricciotti fought with the French in the Franco-Prussian war, and the Frenchman felt more keenly the sting of that defeat. Since the outbreak of the war two of Ricciotti's sons have been killed while fighting in France, and a third, Enzo, has been seriously wounded. His remaining three sons are now with the Italian army. Gen. Garibaldi greatly regrets that the sons and grandsons of the soldiers led by his father are forced, by the Italian army regulations, to wear the regulation tunics over their red shirts. Although now old and a cripple, Gen. Garibaldi can look back upon a career with adventure and glory. Nearly half a century ago he was offered the dictatorship of Greece, but refused it on the ground that Greece should have a Greek ruler.

AMERICAN TAKES OVER SALONIKI LEGATIONS

Saloniki, Jan. 3.—At the request of General Sarrail, commander of the French forces here, John Kehl, American consul at Saloniki, has taken charge of the German and Austrian legations. The consulate will be delivered to him tomorrow.

German, Austro-Hungarian, Turkish and Bulgarian consuls at Saloniki were arrested Thursday by the French. General Sarrail as a reply to a bombardment by Teutonic aeroplanes. A despatch Saturday said that the American consul had taken over the Austro-Hungarian interests.

MASONIC NOTES.

Hamilton commandery, Knights Templar, will hold a stated convocation Thursday evening, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.

HIBERNIANS INSTALL OFFICERS AT LARGE MEETING OF ORDER

Twenty-five Members Initiated and Fifteen Applications Received.

At one of the largest attended meetings held in years by Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians in Hibernian hall, yesterday afternoon, the following officers were installed by County President Andrew Conniff of Danbury: D. J. O'Connor, president; Finton P. Dunn, vice-president; J. P. Onkey, recording secretary; Thomas J. Coleman, financial secretary, and John J. O'Neill, treasurer. County President Conniff presided over the work.

Twenty-five candidates were initiated into the order and 15 applications for membership were received. The board of county officers consisting of County President Conniff, Alex. Heahy of Bridgeport; Hugh Bright of Greenwich; Patrick Cullen of Stratford, and J. J. Hickey of Norwalk, met and discussed plans for the state field day and parade at Middletown, next August. Following the business meeting the delegates were entertained at dinner at Irwin's restaurant. Bridgeport will send its company of Hibernian Rifles as well as the Junior division, in uniform, to the state meet.

Following the business meeting of the division there was a social session at which James Whaley, the oldest Hibernian in the city in point of membership, presided as toastmaster. Remarks were made by county President Conniff, Finton P. Dunn, James Small, Alex. Heahy, Hugh Bright, D. J. O'Connor, James P. McLaughlin, John J. O'Neill, Daniel O'Connell, John B. Sullivan and Patrick Cuddy, and songs were sung by John J. O'Neill, Edward Monahan and a monologue given by Michael Broderick. Refreshments were served.

PETTY THEFTS AND BURGLARIES NOTED DURING HOLIDAYS

Burglaries and several petty thefts were perpetrated during the holidays but not to an alarming extent. The cigar store at 1131 Broad street, owned by Tax Collector Howard P. Jones, entered early yesterday morning. A few boxes of cigars and \$35 in cash were taken.

Two overcoats were stolen from the Amory on New York street. Day and night watchmen were on duty. One coat was the property of Clifton Hall and the other was owned by Walter Heaton, both residing at 946 Franklin avenue.

Michael Rakatky of 40 Waldorf avenue is believed to have been the victim of pickpockets while riding on an Ash Creek trolley car Saturday afternoon. He lost \$15.

C. C. Lord of 222 Shelton street and a party of friends ate in a Fairfield avenue restaurant New Year's Eve. While there one of the young women in the party mislaid her pocketbook and did not discover the fact until she had been seated in a theatre. She returned to the restaurant and asked for her purse. She was informed the cashier had found it but would not be back until the next day. Upon calling the next morning the young lady was notified that the money had been given a young man claiming.

DR. HART DISCUSSES DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Dr. Hastings H. Hart, a member of the faculty at Columbia university and also of the Russell Sage Foundation, visited this city last night, speaking on Child Welfare at the People's Presbyterian church under the auspices of the Men's League.

He rebuked the new county home officials at New Haven for having cement walls and an enclosed court instead of the modern cottage system and he criticized the Gilbert House, which he declared to have been improperly founded and consequently ill-managed.

In a long speech he detailed just how feeble minded boys and girls are, and how they are a menace to the community.

Dr. Hart said that in his belief, aWiden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing prison had been "burned" in charges to depose him there.

At the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon Frederick H. Whitin, a member of the original committee of 14 appointed to investigate the conditions in New York, told why girls go astray. He said that it was due to great ambitions on the part of girls who received salaries of from \$10 to \$18 per week and those who earn \$5 or less, for these, he said, did not have the brains to be ambitious and thereby fall into the wrong paths.

He said that investigation had shown that segregation of the feeble did not segregate but that suppurating sores and killed over 75 per cent.

FOOT INFECTED, MUST BE AMPUTATED, CLIFF STREET MAN DISCOVERS

Patrick Lyman, aged 50, of 41 Cliff street, probably will have to suffer the amputation of the left foot. He walked into the emergency hospital yesterday morning and asked Dr. J. P. Canavan to treat an infected foot. The physician fears blood poisoning has set in to an alarming degree and Lyman was transferred to St. Vincent's hospital in the emergency hospital ambulance.

DYING WOMAN SEEKS HUSBAND AND SON

Lingering between life and death at Lakeview home with no hope held out for her recovery is a woman who is crying for her husband and son. Her name is Mrs. Powers, one time resident of 80 Summer street. The whereabouts of the husband and son is unknown to the charities department officials and Dr. J. J. MacDonald is endeavoring to locate them.

FACE IS BURNED

Martin Harps, aged 21, of 404 Atlantic street, suffered burns to the left side of the face and both hands, while at work in the Seaview avenue power house, yesterday. A back connection of the boiler caused the burns. He was treated at the emergency hospital.

NATIONALIZATION OF RAILROADS IN BRITAIN COMPLETE

Huge Task is Quietly Accomplished As Result of War.

London, Jan. 3.—One of the most quietly and successfully accomplished tasks of the war in England was the nationalization of the railways of the kingdom. At last after more than a year of application to detail, the chairman of the executive committee in charge of the roads reports that the scheme "is working as smoothly as if the lines no longer had their own individuality."

This executive committee, which sits continuously "somewhere in London," is the general staff of the railway branch of the British government. On behalf of the government, it has absolute control of railways, rolling stock, locomotives, and staffs, including every mile of steam road in Great Britain.

The committee is the strongest body of railway experts ever brought together. It includes the managers of nearly all the great railroads, together with a host of specialists and technical experts specially drafted for the purpose, under the chairmanship of Sir H. A. Walker, head of the London and Southwestern lines.

"Our policy of control," writes a member of the committee, "has been not to supersede the normal management of the roads, but to co-ordinate the whole of the railways of the country through several groups into a single system available instantly for all emergencies. The general rights of the public are protected by various special acts of Parliament."

The General Staff controlling this complex fabric of railways is so divided that it is in session twenty-four hours of every day of the week. In an instant, by a single order from this nerve center, we could turn every locomotive and car in Great Britain out of private use to respond to emergency demands of the War Office.

"As I have said, the lines are grouped, mainly along sectional lines, and to correspond with the immediate requirements of army and navy transport. Each section is in charge of officials selected from the staffs of the roads represented in the group, with suitable army representation."

The demands of the War Office have fallen differently upon different lines. In some cases ordinary traffic has been largely demoralized for considerable periods, while other roads have been scarcely affected. In a single month the Great Eastern, for example, ran 870 special military trains with 20,000 cars. The Great Western in the same month ran 2,200 special trains on war business.

The Southwestern system, however, has had to carry the greatest burden of traffic. The experience of the South African war has taught much of value to the officials of this road, and they were foremost in organizing the other lines for the present war. The enormous number of troops and supply trains which this system has operated successfully has been a revelation even to the War Office officials. At times, the rails from London to the coast have been occupied by almost continuous lines of trains, running just as close together as safety would permit, ordinary train service being sandwiched in wherever the demands of the military left the slightest opening.

So excellently was the work of this line done during the early period of greatest pressure that the chairman of the Railway General Staff sent a special message of congratulation to the staff, expressing "high appreciation of the loyal and patriotic manner in which the employees have carried out their onerous duties."

German Colleges Have Courses For Disabled Officers

Berlin, Jan. 3.—College courses for officers disabled through wounds or campaign hardships are now being offered, a start having been made by the Technological Institute at Dantzig. The object of the courses is to fit officers who have been obliged to abandon their army careers through disability for positions as engineers in municipal bureaus, and other administrative posts which in Germany require a certain amount of preliminary technical education and training.

The courses of instruction include civil and administrative law, economics, banking, theory of insurance, statistics, commercial law, languages and many other subjects which the embryo business man or municipal official would find useful in his future career. A course of study covering four to five months and including five hours of instruction daily is contemplated, tuition being free for veteran officers and for such non-commissioned officers and men as have the necessary preliminary education and social standing for such posts.

High School Strike In Porto Rico Ends

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 3.—After being on strike for almost two months the High school students at Arecibo have returned to their books. The strike started on October 23, following a reported robbery of one of the students. The students became offended when they were compelled to undergo a search by a detective. The strike was ended only after Commissioner of Education Paul G. Miller told the parents of the students that unless they returned to school at once the High school would be removed from Arecibo to some other city. The students returned under Principal Maurice H. Esser, a Colgate College graduate, whose removal they had demanded. The strike was ended this week.

FALSE ALARM.

Fire in the furnace in the basement of a residence kept by George Hall in Maple and Hallett streets caused considerable alarm when clouds of smoke were seen coming through the transom. An alarm of fire was turned in at 9 o'clock by one of a crowd of boys who thought the emporium was on fire. There was no fire.

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We are changing some of our lines and to do so are letting some kinds of goods go pretty cheap. Best kinds of ladies' and misses' merino and wool underwear at very moderate prices.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES TOWN WITH ELECTRICITY

Washington, Jan. 3.—The government is selling electricity for heating purposes at astonishingly low rates in the thriving Idaho towns of Rupert and Burley where three out of every four buildings and homes, large and small, are heated by electricity. Current for \$1 to \$1.25 per kilowatt of capacity is being supplied as a by-product from the government's water power plant installed by the Reclamation Service on the Minidoka irrigation project. The primary purpose of the plant located at the diversion dam on the Snake River near Minidoka is to pump water for the irrigation of about 50,000 acres of land, too high to be covered by gravity canals. The water has to be lifted about 70 feet and to do this 10,000 horsepower are required during the summer irrigation season. In winter, however, in greater part of this power would be wasted were it not for the development of electric heating and this accounts for the low rates charged by the government for power. The revenue from heating would show a loss if heating were the only purpose of the plant. Sold as a by-product from an installation required for other purposes electric heat is helping to carry the cost of operation as well as serving the cause of conservation.

Rupert for a year had been using electricity in its high school housing 600 pupils for heating and ventilating and Burley has equipped a new school for 2,000 pupils with an elaborate and thoroughly modern heating plant. Hot water for the entire building is heated electrically, and the domestic science department has a complete outfit of electric hot plates for use of individual students as well as a large electric range. These facilities are utilized by pupils coming from distances in preparation of mid-day luncheons. Burley, a hustling town of about 2,000 people, stands on ground that eight years ago was part of a sage brush desert.

Gen. Huerta was operated on at El Paso, Tex., for gall disease. He is reported to be in a critical condition.

Romaine Conklin, ticket agent of the Long Island railroad at Freeport, disappeared with \$1,100 in cash and \$600 in checks.

A shipment of 35,000,000 in specie arrived at New York on the White Star liner Baltic from Liverpool.

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